

worth two to-morrows," as poor Richard says; and further, "never leave that till to-morrow, which you can do to-day." If you were a servant, would you not be ashamed that a good master should catch you idle? Are you then your own master? Be ashamed to catch yourself idle, when there is so much to be done for yourself, your family, your country, and your king. Handle your tools without mittens; remember, that, "the cat in gloves catches no mice," as poor Richard says. It is true, there is much to be done, and perhaps you are weak-handed; but stick to it steadily, and you will see great effects, for "constant dropping wears away stones; and by diligence and patience the mouse ate in two the cable; and little strokes fell great oaks."

FOREIGN.

A French fleet under Admiral Mackau, is said to be preparing for a visit to this quarter of the world, to look after the interests of the French commerce.

A sudden change has come over the prospects of Europe, on account of some demonstrations made by the Emperor of Russia, particularly a speech which he put forth at Warsaw, a copy of which may be found below. Both the French and English papers are filled with indignation at the tone assumed by the Czar, and a war between Russia and France is represented to be by no means improbable. It is a topic even more fruitful of discussion in the French and English papers, than the American question.

The meeting of the French Chambers is postponed from the 25th December to the 12th January.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 11.—The *Messenger* says:—"The Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, having demanded his passports, received them yesterday morning at ten o'clock, and immediately after ordered preparations to be made for his departure on Saturday. All the papers of the Legation had before been sent off to the United States, and persons well informed of the state of things say, that the period of the arrival of the vessel that is conveying them will determine the tone of the President's Message at the opening of Congress. If these documents arrive in time, General Jackson will throw out fire and flame against the French Government, whom he will accuse of the infraction of treaties; in the contrary case, he will merely announce to Congress that he is waiting for the answer to the note delivered by his orders to the Cabinet of the Tuileries."

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The Imperial states, that when Mr. Barton, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, demanded his passports, they were given to him, unaccompanied by any expression of regret at his departure; or any wishes for a more pacific tone being adopted on the part of his Government. It approves of this; since any indication of fear of the consequences of his departure would be a compromise of the national dignity. At the same time there is no fear of an immediate rupture, and the choice of a successor to the warlike Jackson will remove most of the difficulties in the way of negotiation. However it may turn out, vague apprehensions are still caused by this affair, and it is possible that business may be seriously affected by it.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Mention has been several times made by the German papers of a speech addressed by the Emperor Nicholas to the deputation of the Municipal Body of Warsaw, upon his late visit to that city, which was only remarkable for its extreme severity and irritating character. Although these papers have not published this document, the following is said to be an authentic copy, which, from its tone and spirit, we are led to wish may be spurious.

"Gentlemen!—I know that you have wished to address me, and am acquainted with the contents of your intended address; but, to spare you from delivering falsehood, I desire that it may not be pronounced. Yes, gentlemen, it is to save you from falsehood; for I know that your sentiments are not such as you wish to make me believe them to be. How can I put faith in them, when you hold the same language to me on the eve of the revolution? Are you not the same persons who talked to me five and eight years ago of fidelity and devotedness, and made me the finest protestations of attachment, and yet, in a very few days after, you violated your oaths, and committed the most violent actions? The Emperor Alexander, who did more for you than an Emperor of Russia ought to have done; who heaped benefits upon you; who favored you more than his own subjects, and who rendered your nation the most flourishing and happy; the Emperor Alexander was treated with the blackest ingratitude. You never could make yourselves contented with your most advantageous position, and, in the end, became the destroyers of your own happiness. I thus tell you the truth in order to throw a true light upon our relative positions, and that you may know upon what you have to depend, for I am now seeing and speaking to you for the first time since the disturbances. Gentlemen, we require actions and not mere words; repentance should come from the heart. I speak to you without anger, and you must perceive I am perfectly calm; I have no rancor, and I will do you good even in spite of yourselves. The Marshall who stands before you fulfils my intentions, seconds all my views, and also watches for your welfare." At these words the members of the deputation bowed to the Marshall. "Well gentlemen, but what signifies these salutations? The first duty is to perform one's duty and conduct ourselves like honest men. You have, gentlemen, to choose between two alternatives: either to persist in your illusions as to an independent kingdom of Poland, or to live tranquilly as faithful subjects under my Government. If you persist in your dreams of a distinct nationality, of the independence of Poland, and of all these chimeras, you will only draw down

upon yourselves still greater misfortunes. I have raised this citadel, and declare that, on the slightest insurrection, I will cause it cannon to thunder upon the city. Warsaw shall be destroyed, and certainly shall never be rebuilt in my time.

It is painful to me to speak thus to you—it is always painful to a Sovereign to treat his subjects thus, but I do it for your own good. It is for you, gentlemen, to deserve an oblivion of the past; it is only for your obedience to my Government that you can obtain this. I know that there is a correspondence abroad, and that mischievous writings are sent here for the purpose of perverting the minds of the people. The best police in the world, with such a frontier as yours, cannot prevent clandestine relations. It is for you to exercise your own police, and keep the evil away. It is by bringing up your children properly, by instilling into them the principles of religion and fidelity to their Sovereign that you can keep in the right path. Among the disturbances which agitate Europe, and these doctrines which shake the social edifice, Russia alone has remained strong and intact. Believe me, gentlemen, that it is a real blessing to belong to this country, and enjoy its protection. If you conduct yourselves well—if you perform all your duties, my paternal solicitude will be extended over you, and notwithstanding what has passed, my Government will always watch over your welfare. Remember well all that I have now said to you."

The Journal des Debats, Ministerial paper, gives the speech attributed to the Emperor of Russia to the Municipal Deputation of Warsaw, and says that many manuscript copies of it have been circulated at Vienna, Berlin, and Paris, one of which it procured. It expresses strong doubts as to its authenticity, and wishes that it may not be true; it argues that, as the municipal officers of Warsaw are all nominated by the Emperor, and chosen no doubt from the Poles most devoted to his person, to address such language to that body would be to destroy all the feelings of reconciliation and kindness which may have been brought about by time. It adds that the public will, no doubt hesitate before believing such a document, and promises not to spare its comments upon it, should its authenticity be proved.

The Temps, says, that there is only a remote chance of war between England and Russia, the two nations being so far separated that other Powers must also be affected by their movements, and a naval war between them being out of the question. Austria, too, has assumed a definitive position of armed neutrality, and will have, as it were, the supreme control of the contest.

Between France and America, the Temps thinks that a regular war will not take place, the two nations will never be mad enough to compromise all their political and commercial relations. Here England will be the mediating power, in the same way as Austria will be between England and Russia, and her assistance will be given to France, honestly and frankly, since her alliance with France seems to be an indispensable condition of her foreign and domestic system. Will the Americans accept the mediation of England? This cannot be told; but, on the contrary, it is rumored that the United States are forming a secret treaty of alliance with Russia, a sort of act of union against all chances that may come. At all events it is certain that numerous treaties have been concluded, during the last three years, between the two Governments, for the commerce of China and the north of Asia, which may have prepared the way for such a political connection, and of which sufficient notice has not been taken in Europe.

The National says, that from the letter of Mr. Livingston addressed to the Duke de Broglie before he left Paris, it appears, as was said beforehand by this journal, that the American Constitution does not admit of any other means of making satisfaction for the words of General Jackson, than by modifying or explaining them in his next Message to Congress; the President's speech being looked upon as that of a private individual, over which the Congress has no power.

M. de Broglie, when he accepted the amendment of M. Valaze, ought to have explained to the Chambers what sort of satisfaction might be expected. Things, therefore, have come to this point, that unless Gen. Jackson, in his next speech to Congress, explains his former words, the French Government leaves to the American the responsibility of beginning the measures of action by which it intends forcing the accomplishment of the treaty, and no one who knows Gen. Jackson can expect that he will do any thing of the kind.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—It is affirmed that a Committee of Insurance Brokers have determined, in consequence of the turn in the relations of France with the United States, that they will sign no more *risques de guerre* *a l'annee* under 5 per cent. for a years navigation. This committee is composed of the heads of several of the largest houses in the capital who last week would not have hesitated to sign these same risks at 2 or at most 2 1/2 per cent.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—"We learn, as a fact which we may state as positive, that Mr. Barton, Ambassador of the United States, has caused his passage from Havre to New York, to be engaged on board the packet ship Albany which is to sail from our port on the 1st of next month."

The *Moniteur* says, "M. Pageot, French Charge d'Affaires at Washington, is recalled."

The London press (says the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer) is almost unanimously of opinion, that the difficulties existing between this country and France will not lead to serious consequences, a conclusion at which it is not unnatural a third party not immediately interested should arrive, considering the point on which the two countries are at issue.

The tone of the Paris papers is far from conciliatory and they hold out little prospect of an adjustment.

The offer of a mediation by England,

though not appearing in an authentic form, we do not think a very improbable event, at least, if such an offer should not have already been made, it does not appear to us unlikely that it will be.

From the *Havre Journal*.

A single fact will enable us to convey with mathematical precision the opinion of our Exchange.

Several merchants having asked the Insurance Companies to name a premium against war with America, the Insurers named 3 per cent: this premium appearing too high for the chances of war, as calculated by the merchant's, very little was done at the rates named by the Insurers.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Comm. Adv. PARIS, Nov. 20, 1835.

"Messrs. Editors: You will learn from the journals of this city, that our Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Barton, has demanded and received his passports, and returns home by the next packet, or the succeeding. You will also learn that the French Government has recalled their Charge d'Affaires at Washington. So the two nations are now without diplomatic agents as it respects each other."

"I cannot but look back upon the past of this affair with great sorrow. The King of France, sincerely desirous of having this matter amicably adjusted, and the claims of our Government paid, after the failure of the first bill in the Chamber, recalled to the Ministry the Duke de Broglie, who had always showed his friendship for our country, and who was heartily in favor of the payment of the money. A Ministry was formed upon that principle. The measure was again brought forward. So powerful was the opposition from the Carlists and Republicans, that the Duke de Broglie became alarmed for the fate of the bill. He too hastily accepted Gen. Valaze's amendment, requiring explanations from the President respecting his message, believing that this would readily be done in order to settle the matter. He expected no apology, nor any thing like it. And he, without doubt, expected to receive the sincere thanks of Mr. Livingston for what he had done. Instead of this Mr. L. went to him much excited. An unpleasant interview took place. And although a more pleasant one succeeded just before Mr. L.'s departure, still the Duke's feelings were deeply wounded. Mr. Livingston returned to the United States—meetings were held for him in Philadelphia and New York; exasperating toasts were drunk and published to the world."

"The French Government, in the meanwhile, sends a communication to their Charge at Washington, stating what would be satisfactory to them, and requesting him to show it to the Secretary of State, and give him a copy, if he desired it. The Secretary of State, however, refuses to receive it, or even to hear it, saying that no negotiation can be had on the subject of giving explanations of the President's message. Nothing is at length given here, through the American Charge, that the American Government refuses to give any explanations, and payment of the money is demanded; this, after some negotiation, and one or two interviews, is refused. Mr. Barton, according to his instructions, demands his passports and obtains them, and the French withdraw their Charge from the United States. This is a brief history of this unfortunate affair. The unnecessarily harsh language of the last message, and the rough and severe language of Mr. Livingston's correspondence with the French Government, and the unpardonable and stupid publishing of the correspondence with his own, have brought us to the very verge of a war."

"I am not disposed to blame our Government for being decided with France. It was time that it should be so. But this business might have been better conducted. Nor do I blame the President for not making an apology to the French Government, or even explanations directly, for it had no right to make such a demand. But I think something was due to the position of the King and his ministry, and some way could have been devised for getting over this difficulty, without further trouble, and without compromising the dignity of the Government."

Toulon, Nov. 9.—"Great events seem to be in embryo. Letters from Genoa, dated the 3d instant, speak of considerable armaments as going on in that port. Persons who are likely to be well informed, express great fears for the continuance of peace. It is generally thought at Genoa that the vessels which are being armed will be joined by the Russian squadron, which is immediately expected in the bay of Palma. The naval division thus augmented, is reported to be destined for the support of Don Carlos in Spain. All this leads us to believe that the decisions of Toelfitz are not very favorable to the constitutional governments of Western Europe. We hope France will take care that the French flag will be respected in the Mediterranean."

THE U. STATES AND PRUSSIA.

The *Subian Mercury* of the 8th instant has the following of the 1st from Berlin:—"Instructions have been sent to the Prussian Minister to the United States, directing to announce the intention of our Monarch to regulate our commercial intercourse with the States, by an advantageous treaty, which communication has been favorably received by President Jackson. Since the arrival of Mr. Wheaton, as American Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, negotiations have been opened; but the question is not to regulate commercial relations of the United States with Prussia alone, but with the whole Germanic Confederation. Several other American Consuls are likewise expected in different parts of Germany. The United States will probably urge, that rice and tobacco pay too high duties. In order to stimulate commerce and navigation in the Prussian ports of the Baltic, and in order to attract American shipping to Stettin, Dantzick, and Memel, the Prussian Government has reduced the duties on American articles 25 per cent. upon the tariff. This real loss to the Germanic union of customs will be made up from the royal treasury of Prussia."

This favor has not yet been signalized by great advantages. The Americans, who freight ships from Bremen and Hamburg, perform those voyages three or four times a year, whereas they go to the Baltic but twice. Those who go to Bremen and Hamburg have the advantage of not paying the duties of the Sound.

TEXAS.

From the *Texas Republican*, Nov. 21.—The election recently held by the Commission for officers of the provisional government, resulted as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.
Henry Smith, 31 votes,
S. F. Austin, 22 "
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
J. W. Robinson, 52
No opposition.

The President declared Henry Smith duly elected Governor, and Jas. W. Robinson, Lieutenant Governor.

Samuel Houston was elected Major General without opposition.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

By the schr. Julius Caesar, 5 days from Brassos, we learn that the last accounts from camp received by express at Brassos on the 11th instant, states that on the morning of the 5th an attack was made on the town of San Antonio by the Texian army, headed by Captain Milane, and after a hard fight of 36 hours succeeded in getting possession of three stone houses, from which they had silenced two or three of the enemy's guns, commanding important points, and when the express left at 4 o'clock on the 6th, the fight still continued—the Texans had 2 killed and 12 wounded—the loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, but during the first 12 hours of the fight the enemy carried off their dead, and when the courier left 17 dead bodies could be counted round one of the guns that was silenced.—*True American*.

Letter to the Editor of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

Mexico, 17th Nov. 1835.

You cannot conceive the state of anarchy we are in; it is horrible. It is confidently rumored that there is an organized band whose object is the murder and robbery of foreigners, and I believe there is little doubt of it, when the Governor of the city has told many foreigners that it is so, and that they must protect themselves as he cannot protect them.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the face of the sun and of a large number of spectators, four horsemen stabbed a clerk and a porter conveying \$1200 through the street, near the custom-house, and coolly made off with the money. This is not a strange, but rather an every day occurrence. The declaration of Texas has enraged this people beyond bearing. Foreigners are accused of being the cause of it, and God knows where it will end. Should the affair conclude against the Government, it knows what may then take place—perhaps a second re-enactment of the Sicilian Vespers. Two Sundays back, the Swiss Consul was murdered in his house near the Garita of San Cosme, and the dwelling plundered. All foreigners are alarmed, and do not know what to do. We are looking out for a forced loan, a frequent way of raising money by this impoverished Government. The country is ruined, and is growing every day worse; there is no chance of its becoming better.

I believe it is dangerous to be in the streets after vesper, unarmed, and accordingly I intend always armed for the future.

18th.—Another robbery of the same nature to-day, in open day light, in the public plaza, in front of the Palace, and no one to interfere—a robbery planned to rob a Jeweller, but he is ready.

City of Mexico, Nov. 14, 1835.—The Mexicans are determined on striking a decisive blow to Texas. The Government has ordered 15,000 to march there.

The Creeks.

Tallahassee, Dec. 16.

Considerable excitement prevails in Georgia and Alabama, owing to several depredations and murders recently committed by the Creeks. A report had reached town that, in a rencontre which took place above Florida line in Alabama, nine Indians were killed and several wounded. We do not hesitate to say, that nothing but their speedy removal west of the Mississippi can save this ignorant and misguided race from extermination.

Seminole War.

An express arrived last evening from Camp King. The following letter has been handed us for publication. "We learn from the bearer of the express, that the Tallahassee volunteers behaved with great gallantry in the engagement. Gen. Call has 500 mounted volunteers under his command. The Regular Troops were expected to move next day. It appears by the report of the Secretary of War, that 14 companies have been ordered to assemble in the nation. We fear the contest will only terminate with the extermination of the Indians.—*Floridian*.

Cantonment, near Micmorey, Monday morning, 8 o'clock, Dec. 21.

Dear Son—We arrived at Fort Cromb on the day before yesterday evening, after a forced march of five days. On our arrival at this place, we received information of an attack having been made by the Indians on that day on the baggage wagons and troops of Col. Warren, and a company under the command of Capt. McLemore; the Indians were victorious, taking all the baggage, killing 4 men, and wounding 8 or 10 more. We took up the line of march on yesterday morning, passing by the place of action, gathering up the remains of the baggage, &c. that was not taken or destroyed by the Indians; we continued our march until our advance guard arrived at the house of Mr. Hogan, near this place, where it was met by a party of Indians who had just set on fire the house of Mr. H., which was soon consumed; a brisk firing commenced with the guard, when the whole force was drawn up; the Indians took a thick scrub surround-

ing a small grassy pond, where they were in a short time surrounded by our troops; we killed all the Indians that were thus surrounded, 4 of which we saved, and others no doubt, were left dead in the water. They fought well. Four of our men were severely wounded; viz: Capt. Lancaster, Lieut. Johnson, Mr. Mechem, and Mr. Wallace, the latter mortally, the rest are thought not dangerous. Our Middle Florida Volunteers charged the scrub with a firmness unparalleled in the history of Indian warfare.

There is no doubt that the Indians will make a desperate effort, and as there is no other way to meet them other than taking the thickets, we must expect to lose many of our men. The whole country in this quarter is ruined—the houses in ashes—the women and children in forts, and the men under arms; and strange as it may appear, the regular troops of the U. S. here, never fired a gun, nor made the first effort to stop the ravages of the Indians, whilst the only victory gained over these Indians was by us, who have marched near two hundred miles.

Our scouts are now out—Indian signs are reported—orders for battle are about to be given. Before night many of our brave fellows may fall.

I must close the letter—you need not look for me until there is an end to this Indian disturbance.

W. WYATT.

Extract of a Letter, dated Head Quarters, Micmorey, 21st Dec. 1835.

"We have an army now under Gen. Call, of near 500 men—Gen. Clinch also is here with a few Regulars, and will in a few days have 200. Some days since, a company under Dr. McLemore, which was several days in advance of us, was attacked by Indians at Payne's Prairie—they were obliged to retreat to a small fort, with loss of baggage, 3 men, several wounded, and several horses. We passed them, and near the same place, our advance guard under Geo. Fisher, came upon a party of Indians burning a house—they drove them into a hammock—Cols. Parish and Read rushed in at the head of a detachment, and had a pretty desperate fight—4 of our men were brought off badly wounded, viz: Wallace (the smith) shot through the breast—Capt. Lancaster in the neck—Mr. Johnson (of Jefferson) in the breast and through the arm, and Mr. Mechem through the arm and a graze on the breast. Wallace may die, the others I hope will do well. Our Leon and Gadsden men fought like heroes."

Another War.—We have just learned by an express from St. Marks, that one hundred and three Irish labourers, arrived at that place yesterday from the St. Joseph's Railroad, and in the evening commenced a riot, bidding defiance to the civil authority. A severe contest ensued with the citizens, amounting to about forty men, which terminated in the restoration of order. Fortunately, the citizens made but little use of fire arms, though many of the rioters are severely wounded. Fifty of them are lodged in jail. The masters and mates of vessels in port, rendered great assistance. The contest lasted about an hour.—*Floridian*.

Captions of the Public Acts.

Passed by the Legislature of N. C., 1835.

1. Providing for the election of Members of Assembly, in cases of vacancy by death or otherwise, before the meeting of the Legislature. [When such vacancies occur, the Sheriff to notify the Governor immediately, who is to order a writ of election to supply the vacancy; the Sheriff to be liable to indictment, and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, for neglecting thus to inform the Governor.]

2. To provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the State in the capital stock of the Bank of the State of N. Carolina. [Authorizes the Governor and Public Treasurer to borrow the sum of \$400,000, if to be procured at a rate of interest not to exceed five per cent. per annum.]

3. To allow further time for registering deeds, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale, and deeds of gift. [Allows three years for this purpose.]

4. To amend the act of 1795, concerning the draining of low lands.

5. Authorizing the entering of the unsurveyed lands acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, in 1817 and 1819, in the counties of Haywood and Macon.

6. Amendatory of the act of 1822, for the relief of Debtors, &c. [Either party to an issue made up under the provisions of said act, may appeal under the same rules and regulations that govern appeals in other cases.]

7. Authorizing the public Treasurer to subscribe, on behalf of the State, to the stock of the Oconulufy Turnpike company, the same amount he was authorized to subscribe under the act of 1824.

8. Providing compensation to the sheriffs of the several counties for making returns of the votes given at the election, and the adoption or the rejection of the amended Constitution.

9. To declare and amend the law respecting public jails, in certain cases. [Provides that whenever any jail shall be destroyed, it may be lawful for any justice of the peace to cause the prisoners to be brought before him; and after examining the process by which they were confined, it shall be his duty to order them to the jail of some adjacent county. Whenever it shall happen there is no public jail in any county, prisoners may be committed to the jail of any adjoining county, and jailors compelled to receive them.]

10. For the relief of sick and disabled seamen. [Provides that the officers and seamen of vessels of the United States entering the port of Wilmington shall be taxed, at the rate of 30 cents per month, and any coasting vessel entering said port, not trading within this State, the master thereof shall pay for himself and each cabin passenger 55 cents, and for each officer and seaman 25 cents; to be retained out of their wages, to the use of the Wilmington Marine Hospital Association.]

11. For the relief of widows, touching the estates of their deceased husbands, and for other purposes.

12. To provide for the temporary appointment of registers in certain cases. [Vacancies may be filled by three justices.]

13. Respecting the Board for Internal Improvement.

14. To regulate private legislation. [Provides that any person intending to apply to the Legislature for the enactment of a private law shall give public notice thereof.]

15. To regulate the practice of hawking and peddling in this State. [Provides that no person shall peddle any goods, wares, or merchandise, or any wooden clock, or jewelry, not the growth or manufacture of this State, in any county, without first obtaining an order for a license from the county court, and paying to the clerk, as a tax for the same, the sum of 25 dollars, for one year; and that persons violating this provision, shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court; but exempts from tax, resident citizens peddling books and prints exclusively.]

16. Making an appropriation for carrying on and completing the Capitol of this State. [Appropriates the further sum of \$75,000.]

17. To give further time for paying in entry money. [Gives until the 15th December next.]

18. Concerning the probate of wills made out of the State, and the registration of deeds and powers of attorney, executed in foreign countries. [Provides that the county courts may appoint commissioners to examine witnesses touching the execution of wills made without the State, whose reports shall be received as evidence in proving such wills, in the same manner as oral testimony in open court; that deeds and powers of attorney in foreign countries, may be proved before public ministers, &c.]

19. To suppress more effectually the vice of gaming in this State. [Persons keeping gaming tables of any description, subject to a fine of not less than \$200, and to imprisonment, not less than one month; and all persons playing at such tables, subject to a fine, not less than \$10, at the discretion of the court.]

20. Declaratory of the duties of entry takers in certain cases. [Provides when an entry is made in any entry takers office, and he shall die or resign before a warrant issue, it shall be the duty of his successor to issue it.]

21. To amend an act for cutting a navigable canal from the waters of Elizabeth river, in Virginia, to the waters of Pasquotank, in North Carolina, passed in Virginia Dec. 1, 1787.

22. Amending an act to incorporate the Roanoke and Raleigh Rail Road Company.

23. To amend an act of 1833, to incorporate the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. [Provides that the capital may be increased to 1,500,000, and that the road shall be commenced within three years.]

24. Giving further time for perfecting titles to entries of vacant lands in Stokes county.

25. Authorizing the Governor to issue a grant to James Truitt, for a tract of land in the county of Macon.

26. To incorporate the Raleigh and Fayetteville Rail Road Company. [Capital stock not to exceed \$800,000, in shares of \$100 each. When 3000 shares shall be subscribed, the company may commence operations, and construct a road from Raleigh to Fayetteville.]

27. To amend an act entitled "an act to establish the Merchants Bank in the town of Newbern." [Increases the number of Directors to nine.]

28. To retive and amend an act, passed in 1831, to incorporate the Tryonburgh and Hamilton Rail Road Company. [Repeals so much as required that the road should be commenced in 3 and completed in 10 years. Books to be opened for subscription, to the amount of \$100,000, at each time and place as the Commissioners at Tryonburgh may direct.]

29. To incorporate the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company. [Incorporates a company with a capital of \$3,000,000, for the purpose of constructing a rail road from Cincinnati to Charleston, to run through the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina.]

30. To incorporate the Milton and Salisbury Rail Road Company. [Incorporates a company with a capital of \$500,000, in shares of 100 each, for the purpose of effecting a communication, by rail road, from Milton to Salisbury.]

31. Directing the entry taker of Yancey county to issue warrants in certain cases. [To issue warrants on entries made while A. Cook held the office, and on all cases where the warrant was demanded in proper time.]

32. To amend the act to provide for the punishment of accessories to felonies in certain cases, passed 1797. [If felons die or become non compos mentis, so that a legal trial of such principal cannot be had, accessories may be prosecuted and punished.]

33. To amend an act passed at Hillsborough, in the year 1784, so far as it respects the listing of taxable property within this State. [Requires all persons to list all such property as it is their duty to list by said act held by them on the 1st July instead of the 1st April.]

34. To incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company. [Incorporates a company, with a capital of \$800,000, in shares of \$100 each, for the purpose of constructing a rail road from Raleigh to the termination of the Greenville and Roanoke Rail Road, at or near Gaston, heretofore called Wilkin's Ferry.]

35. To provide for the election of members of the General Assembly of this State, when vacancies shall occur by death resignation or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly. [Makes it the duty of the Governor to issue a writ of election forthwith to supply any such vacancy.]

36. Prescribing the time and places for comparing the polls in the different Senator-